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IRONBOUND VOICES

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Ironbound Protests "Pollution Party"



While officials held a fancy party to "dedicate" the Essex County Garbage Incinerator, Ironbound residents came out in force on Tuesday, October 23, to demonstrate their continuing opposition.

"We're having a dedication too - to clean air for our children to breathe, and that is why we are out here protesting this pollution machine," said one angry resident.

The demonstration was held on the corner of Raymond Blvd. and Blanchard St. People chanted "Ban The Burn", and carried signs and banners which read: Lead and Mercury Destroys Children, Incineration Pollution - Recycling Restores, Don't Let Our Tax Dollars Go Up In Smoke, Incineration Over Our Dead Bodies, Rafael Says I Have A Bad Feeling About This Incineration, Michelangelo Says We Need Clean Air. More than 100 people came out in the pouring rain to protest.

The entrance to the garbage incinerator property was well protected from people, with barricades set up, and 2 policemen on horses. There were 20 to 30 policemen, some in uniform and some in plainclothes, at the site and at the demonstration. Some of the police were taking pictures of residents who came to the demonstration.

While at the demonstration, people saw a sign with the words "LIARS - No INCINERATOR" in 5 foot high letters hanging from the Turnpike Bridge over Raymond Boulevard. (The banner undoubtedly referred to the broken promises about the garbage incinerator which were made by Essex County officials).

Meanwhile, inside the fancy reception which was held for public officials and members of the press, 2 people unfurled a banner reading, "BAN THE BURN, DON'T DUMP ON US" during the dedication ceremony. County and local officials ate a fancy dinner with white table cloths and champagne in the hall where eventually the garbage will be dumped.

Outside at the demonstration, Beatrice Speziale, from the Ironbound Committee Against toxic Waste criticized local officials. "They always say they're with us, they are out here with us when it suit them. But when it suits them they are inside with the other politicians and with the Port Authority."

Ironbound residents have grown angrier about the garbage incinerator since Essex County announced its plan to IMPORT out of county garbage to burn. Essex County is trying to get an agreement with Morris County to take in their garbage and burn it here.

"This is another promise which the County has broken," said June Kruszewski, from the ICATW. "They broke their promise to give us real information about what the incinerator will cost, and how much it will cost to get rid of the ash. They also broke their promise to put the best possible pollution control equipment on the incinerator. And now, they have broken their promise that they would not import garbage from anywhere else but Essex County."

Representatives from communities fighting incinerators around the state joined in the demonstration, and traffic on Raymond Blvd. was slowed to a crawl because of the demonstration. Some of the groups who supported the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste included: Grass Roots Environmental Organization, Eco-Alert, Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, James St. Neighborhood Association, United Passaic Organization, and groups fighting incinerators in Rahway and Bergen County.

"The incinerator is going to bankrupt taxpayers in this County," said Arnold Cohen, one of the speakers at the Demonstration. "It will produce toxic ash which will be very expensive to dispose of. And it will poison our air. The Essex County politicians should admit that they made a mistake and dismantle this incinerator before it hurts anybody."

Clean Sludge Coalition On The Move

The **Clean Sludge Coalition** (CSC) is an organization which is working to change government policy about getting rid of sewage sludge.

Right now, sewage sludge is dumped into the ocean. In March of 1991, New Jersey has to stop dumping the sludge in the ocean. Instead, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has approved plans for 3 incinerators to burn the sludge beginning in 1996. One of these incinerators would be built in Newark. It would located at the end of Wilson Avenue, on the property belonging to the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission (PVSC.)

CSC has been trying to stop the plans to burn the sludge because of the air pollution which would be caused. A hazardous ash will be left after the burning. In addition, building an incinerator is the most expensive way of getting rid of sewer sludge.

Sewage sludge is the semi-solid which settles at the bottom at the sewage treatment plant. It can contain some nutrients, some bacteria and viruses, and many toxics, including heavy metals and other substances which can cause disease, birth defects and cancer.

An alternative to burning the sludge is to 1) get the toxics out of the sewer sludge by prohibiting companies from dumping toxics in with regular sewage and then 2) use the sewage for compost (fertilizer) or soil conditioner.

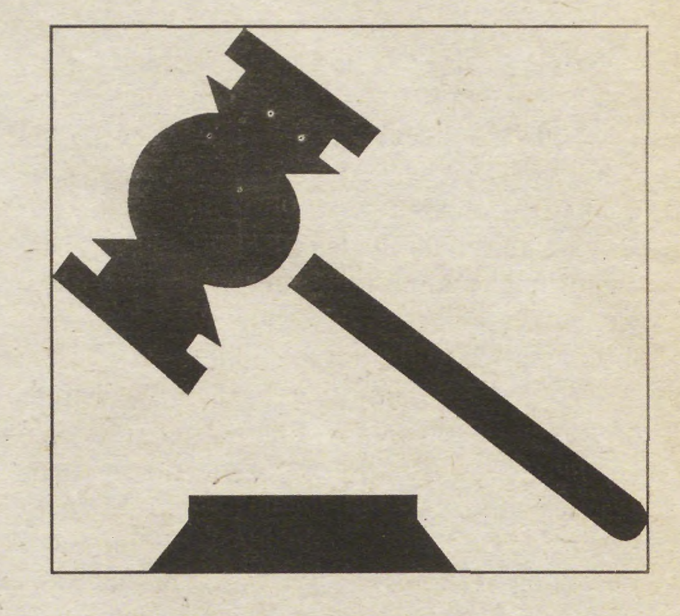
CSC members have been attending meetings of the sewage commissions in the state trying to convince them not to incinerate. The Rahway Valley Sewerage Authority has agreed, and has, instead, signed a contract for beneficial use of their sludge. Middlesex County has a similar plan. Bergen County is also leaning against incineration.

Many scientists agree with CSC's efforts to stop burning sewage sludge. Some CSC members attended a Conference held on October 12 at the David Sarnoff Research Center in Princeton to make recommendations to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) about what the state should do with its sewage sludge.

The report which was sent to the DEP says in part: "Incineration should not be considered a long-term solution to the sludge problem...The optimum (best) technology for sludge management will capture and make use of its inherent nutrient value and organic matter content while minimizing potential adverse effects of any toxic materials it may contain."

The **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** (ICATW) is a member of the CSC, Other groups include: Bayonne Citizens for Clean Air, Clean Ocean Action, Cornucopia Network, Environmental Defense Fund, Greenpeace, Natural Resources Defense Council, N.J. Environmental Federation, Grass Roots Environmental Organization, N.J. Public Interest Research Group, and the Staten Island Citizens for Clean Air.

Entitlement Programs



The following article based on information provided by Rick Ford, from the Rutgers Legal Aid Clinic. The article is a brief summary of entitlement programs, like Social Security and Welfare. It does not include all rules for every program. If you want to apply for benefits, contact the office for each program.

There are two basic kinds of entitlements: those which are classified by the government as based on earnings, and those which are classified by the government as "needs based." Some examples of entitlements based on earnings are: Social Security Retirement, Survivors and Disability Benefits, and Unemployment Benefits. Some examples of "need-based" entitlement programs are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or county welfare, General Assistance (GA) or city welfare, Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Emergency Assistance (EA).

Social Security

Social Security, like many of the other entitlement programs, was established in the United States in 1935, during the Great Depression. Before that workers in this country had little or no security if a family wage-earner died, became too old to work, or became unable to work because of physical or mental disability. Although Social Security has survived 55 years since its inception, it has been subjected to many attempts by the government to cut the program back. The most recent was in the late 1970's and early 1980's when hundreds of thousands of Social Security disability recipients were cut off by a government review program.

Social Security is available to retired people who are at least 62, but also to younger people who meet the government guidelines for disability, and to a surviving spouse or child of a deceased wage earner. Since Social Security is based on earnings, in all cases - the retired person, the disabled person, or the deceased wage earner must have enough work credits to be considered "insured" for Social Security purposes. For example, in order for a disabled person to be considered "insured", that person must have worked and earned a minimal amount of money in twenty out of the forty quarters (a quarter is a period of three months out of the year) just before he or she became disabled. Work credits needed to qualify for retirement and survivor's benefits are different. To apply for Social Security benefits go to the nearest Social Security office. If you live in Ironbound, the office is located at 970 Broad Street in Newark. In order to apply for benefits, you should bring:

- proof of your age
- proof of your disability, or your deceased spouse's death certificate (depending on the type of benefits you are applying for).
- If you are applying for benefits based on a relationship (for example, you are the widow of a wage-earner), you should bring proof of that relationship.

The amount of benefits you will receive depends partly on how much you or your deceased spouse or parent made when you or he/she was working.

Unemployment Compensation Benefits

Unemployment Compensation Benefits are available to unemployed workers who have enough earnings or time worked to qualify. In order to be eligible, a worker must have either 20 weeks of employment (in order to qualify as a week, the worker must earn $99 in that week) or $6,000 in earnings in the first four calendar quarters out of the last five calendar quarters. What this means is that you have to go back from the date of your unemployment one year and three months and see whether you earned $6000 during the one year that starts from that date. The amount that you will get from unemployment will be 60% of your average weekly wage, up to a maximum of $279. To apply for benefits, go to your nearest unemployment office. For Ironbound, the office is located at 990 Broad St. in Newark. You should be prepared to explain why you are no longer working. If you were laid off, there should not be a problem. If you quit, you may not be eligible for Unemployment Compensation Benefits. If you were fired for misconduct, you are not eligible for 5 weeks. Firing for any other reason does not affect your eligibility. You also have to be able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work. If you are disabled from work for example, you are not eligible for Unemployment Compensation Benefits. If you fail to conduct an adequate job search during your period of unemployment, you may be denied benefits.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Temporary Disability Benefits are available to those individuals who meet all of the other requirements of Unemployment Compensation Benefits, but they are temporarily unable to work, and therefore not able, available, and actively seeking work. Temporary Benefits are for people who are temporarily disabled because of a non-job related illness or accident. You are also eligible for Temporary Benefits during the last few months of pregnancy and the first few months after you give birth. While job-related illness or accidents are covered by Worker's Compensation Benefits, you can get immediate relief from Temporary Disability Benefits. (You usually have to wait many months to collect Worker's Compensation Benefits.) The application process, the place of application, and the amount of benefits are all the same as what applies to Unemployment Compensation Benefits.

Note: Homelessness is no longer a basis to deny any individual or family the opportunity to apply for or to deny eligibility for any of the above "need-based" programs. The applicant still may have to satisfy residence requirements (for example, the applicant lives in Essex County as opposed to Union County).

General Note: The "need-based" programs all carry requirements relative to citizenship or permanent resident status. Basically, to be eligible one must be a citizen, or be a permanent resident, or reside in the United States "under color of law". If one has a sponsor, the sponsor is responsible for three years for support of the permanent resident. During the three year period, the sponsor's income can be "deemed" to the permanent resident.

Scholarships

The North Central Jersey Chapter of the National Society of Professional Engineers is accepting applications for scholarships and grants for High School seniors who are planning a career in Engineering. The awards range from $500 for 1 year to $20,000 for 4 years. Applications are due by December 3. To get an application contact your High School Guidance Counsellor, or contact John Meyers, 672-5100.

Still No Pool



More than 50 Ironbound residents demonstrated August 9 to protest the fact that construction of the swimming pool at the Ironbound Stadium has STILL not been resumed.

Construction of the pool was stopped 3 years ago when the construction crews uncovered phenols, a smelly and dangerous chemical. Because of this discovery, tests for chemicals were done on other areas, and PCB's were discovered on the large playing field. The playing field was closed to public use.

Although City officials continually said that the pool would be ready by the summer of 1990, the clean up of the contaminated soil has not even begun. An agreement was signed in February between the City, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Hoescht Celanese Corp. to pay for the clean up. Celanese used to be located on the property and is responsible for the contamination.

"Newark children need a place to play," said Vic De Luca, from the Ironbound Community Corporation. "It is a crime that essential recreation needs have been ignored for three years."

The protestors signed a large white beach towel in the form of a petition demanding that the proposed pool area be cleaned up immediately. The towel was sent to Governor Florio. Many local children joined in the rally, wearing bathing suits to symbolize the need for a swimming pool.

"We have had one broken promises after another. First, they promised us that if they knocked down the Wilson Ave. Pool, we would get another pool in Ironbound. That hasn't happened. They promised us that they tested the ground for chemicals before they decided to put the pool there. That wasn't done. In June of 1988, Al Zach, of the City's Engineering Department promised that the cleanup would begin the following month. That didn't happen. In August of 1989, Zach said the pool would be ready this summer. That didn't happen," said Arnold Cohen.

"They should stop making promises they are going to break anyway, and start doing the work. Kids in Newark have very few places to play, and this is one we need."

The failure to build the pool makes Ironbound residents particularly angry because residents argued with City officials that it would be much easier, quicker and more cost effective to fix up the pool at the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse, than to construct a new pool. "City officials told us they were right and we were wrong," said one person at the demonstration. "But the fact is that we were right. Where's our pool? The Bathhouse could have been used all this time."

The City knocked down the Bathhouse, and sold it to a developer to build condominiums and offices.

"Clearly that was done because somebody wanted to make a buck, and not because it was the best thing for the people," said another person. "Right now, the residents, and especially the children are suffering because of some peoples' greed."

"This three year delay is atrocious and totally unacceptable," said Arnold Cohen, from the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste.

"When we want something, like the pool, we get delays and more delays, excuses and more excuses. When we don't want something, like the garbage incinerator or the prison, they build it real quick."

Catholic Bishop Opposes War In Gulf

"One lesson that we should have learned from Vietnam is that we must not wait until enormous amounts of blood have been shed before we speak out for peace."

The speaker was Bishop Joseph A. Francis, chairman of the Archdiocese of Newark's Justice and Peace Commission, who said Oct. 16 that any military offensive by the United States against Iraq would be "immoral."

Bishop Francis based his statement on the Peace Pastoral published by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB) in 1983. The NCCB letter states that for war to be "just", all peaceful alternatives must have been exhausted."

"Our national leadership has hinted at various ways it may soon strike a massive and paralyzing blow against Iraq," said Bishop Francis. "We see no circumstances under which such an offensive military action, which would undoubtedly entail a large number of deaths - American and Iraqi, soldiers and civilians - could be considered a just war."

The statement was adopted unanimously by the Justice and Peace Commission, and was approved by Archbishop Theodore McCarrick.

Bishop Francis said, "I am very much opposed to military intervention, especially in modern warfare. To engage in any kind of military action would be fatal not only to Iraq but to the United States and other countries around the world. Once a military conflagration was sparked we wouldn't be able to stop it."

Several other American bishops have spoken out against the build up of military troops in the gulf, and the embargo which keeps food and medicine from reaching civilians in Iraq.

SHARE

The SHARE Program provides groceries at lower cost than normal. For $13 a month, and 2 hours of community service, each family or individual member receives a food package weighing 30 to 35 pounds, with a retail value of about $35. Families may order more than one food package per month. There is no income limit to who may participate. For more information call 344-2400. SHARE is located at 436 Ferry St., Newark.

Memorial Service

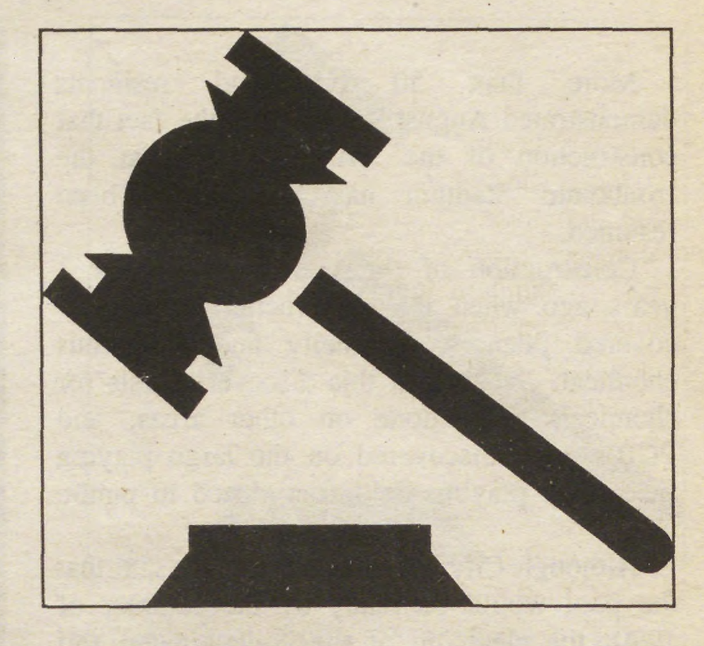
Memorial Service for the 4 nuns murdered in El Salvador

Join in this special service to commemorate the lives of the 4 American nuns who were murdered in El Salvador in.

Sunday, Dec. 9 St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral 3 to 5pm.

Saibam Os Seus Direitos

As Programas De Ajuda Do Governo



Este artigo que vai ser aqui descrito baseado na informa o dada por Rick Ford, da Clinica de Ajuda Legal Da Rutgers. O artigo um resumo dos programas daquilo a que temos direito, tais como Seguran a Social e Ajuda do estado Welfare No inclue todas as regras para cada programa especifico. Se queres requerer beneficios, contacta o escritorio que diz respeito a cada programa.

Há duas espécies básicas de beneficios: aqueles que sáo classificados pelo governo baseanos nos ganhos, e aqueles que são classificados pelo governo como "necessidades básicas." Alguns exemplos dos beneficios baseados nos ganhos são: a pensáo dada pela Segurança Social, os beneficios de doença e os beneficios de desemprego. Alguns exemplos de "necessidades básicas" so: Ajuda a Familias Com Filhos Dependentes (AFDC) ou ajuda do Condado, Assistencia Geral (GA) ou ajuda da cidade, Senhas Para Productos de Alimentaço, Segurança Social Suplementar (SSI) e Assistencia de Emergencia (EA).

SegurançaSocial

A Segurança Social tal como muitos outros programas de beneficios foi criada nos Estados Unidos em 1935 durante a grande depressão. Antes disso os trabalhadores neste país tinham pouca ou nenhuma segurança se o membro ganha páo da familia morresse, fosse muito velho para trabalhar, ou ficasse incapaz de trabalhar devido a deficiencia mental ou fisica. Apesar da Segurança Social ter sobrevivido 55 anos desde a sua fundação, tem sido sujeita a muitas tentativas de cortes pelo governo. As maís recentes foram nos ultimos anos das decadas dos anos 70 e principio dos anos 80. Quando centenas de milhares de utentes da Segurança Social foram cortados por um programa de reavaliaçao do governo.

A Segurança Social estão alcance dos individuos reformados com um minimo de 62 anos, mas tambem daqueles mais novos que se enquadrem dentro das linhas em que o governo considera os deficientes, e dos esposos sobreviventes, ou dos filhos do trabalhador falecido. Uma vez que a Segurança Social é baseada nos ganhos, em todos os casos - a pessoa reformada o deficiente ou o falecido tem de ter creditos de trabalho suficientes para ser considerado "segurado" para fins da Segurança Social. Por exemplo, para que uma pessoa deficiente seja considerada "segurada", aquela pessoa teve de trabalhar e ganhar uma quantidade minima de dinheiro em 20 dos 40 trimestres antes de se tornar deficiente.

Para requerer beneficios da Segurança Social vai ao escritório da Segurança Social mais próximo. Se vives no bairro do Ironbound, o escritorio está localizado no numero 970 da Broad St. em Newark. Para requerer os beneficios leva contigo:

- prova da idade
- prova de deficiencia ou certidáo de obito do esposo falecido (dependendo do tipo de beneficios que vais requerer).
- Se estás a requerer beneficios baseados no estado civil (por exemplo) se és viuvo ou viuva dum utente terás de levar prova disso.

A quantidade de beneficios que receberás depende parcialmente do dinheiro que o esposo falecido ou os pais fizeram quando trabalhavam.

BeneficiosDeCompensaço Para Os Desempregados

Os desempregados que tenham ganho dinheiro suficiente qualificam para receber beneficios. Para ter direito, um trabalhador tem de ter 20 semanas de emprego (para qualificar uma semana o trabalhador tem de ganhar $99 naquela semana) ou $6.000 ganhos nos primeiros quatro rimestres dos ultimos cinco. O que isto quer dizer é tens de começar a contar um ano e tres meses desde a data do teu desemprego e ver se ganhaste $6.000 durante a quele ano que começa naquela data. A quantia que receberás pelo desemprego sera 60% da tua média semanal até um maximo de $279.

Para requerer benficios vai ao escritório do Desemprego mais próximo. Para o Ironbound, o escritorio está localizado no numero 990 da Broad St. em Newark. Deves estar preparado para explicar porque náo estás a trabalhar. Se foste depesdido náo devester problemas. Se deixastes o trabalho poderás náo ter direito a colectar. Se foste expulso por miscunduta terás de esperar 5 semanas. Expulso por outras razes no afecta os teus direitos a receber beneficios. Tambem tens de estar pronto a trabalhar e ser activo na procura da trabalho. Se estas doente incapaz de trabalhar por exemplo, náo tens direito a beneficios de compensaço do desemprego. Se náo conduzires uma busca efectiva na procura de trabalho durante o periodo de desemprego os teus beneficios podem ser negados.

BeneficiosDeDoença Temporarial

Tambem podes receber beneficios de doença por gravidez. Podes receber por 4 semanas antes do parto e 6 semanas depois (por um parto com complicaçes médicas, podes receber por um periodo de tempo mais longo). Podes tambem requerer beneficios de doença temporaria (devida a um acidente no trabalho) e estas à espera que o teu caso seja decidido. O processo de requerimento para beneficios de doença, o local onde se requere e a quantidade de beneficios sáo a mesma coisa que se aplca nos beneficios de desemprego.

A Protesta Do Incinerador Continua



Enquanto as autoridades preparam uma festa importante para inaugurar o incinerador, os residentes do Ironbound saíram em força para demonstrar a sua oposiço no dia 23 de Octubro.

"Nós tambem temos uma dedicaço - a de oferecer ar puro às nossas crianças para respirar, é por isso e que estamos aqui a protestar esta maquina de poluiç," disse um residente zangado.

A demonstraço começou na esquina da Raymond Boulevard, com a Blanchard St., e depois foram para o local do incinerador. As pessoas cantaram "Ban The Burn", e levavam cartazes e dísticos.

Os residentes do Ironbound esto cada vez mais zangados sobre o incinerador, desde que o Essex County anunciou o seu plano de importar lixo de outros condados para queimar. O Essex County está a tentar ter um acordo com o Morris County, para trazer o lixo deles para queimar aqui.

"Esta foi outra promessa que o County quebrou," disse June Kruszewski de ICATW. "Eles romperam a promessa de nos informar do preço do incinerador, e de nos dizer quanto custa fazer desaparecer as cinzs. Tambem romperam a promessa de porem o melhor equipamento de control de poluiço possível no incinerador. E agora, romperam a promessa de que no importariam lixo de mais lado nenhum seno do Essex County."

Representantes de comunidades que esto a lutar contra incineradores de todo o estado juntaram-se à demonstraço, e o transito na Raymond Blvd. atrasou bastante devido ao numero de pessoas.

"O incinerador vai levar as pessoas que pagam taxas deste condado à bancarrota," disse Arnold Cohen, um dos oradores da demonstraço. "Vai-se produzir muita cinza toxica que vai ser muito caro para retirar. E vai envenenar o nosso ar. Os politicos do Essex County devem admitir que cometeram um erro e destruir o incinerador antes que alguem sofra."

"Penso que é desgostoso que as autoridades façam uma festa para inaugurar a poluiço da nossa vizinhança," disse outro residente.

Como os residentes locais se sentiam foi evidente uma semana antes da demonstraço quando comearam a aparecer cartazes dizendo: "Ban The Burn", e "Recycle Don't Incinerate". Estes cartazes foram aparecendo durante a noite na Wilson Ave., Raymond Blvd., e na McCarter Highway.

Coligação Por Detritos Limpo Em Ação

Coligaçao Para Limpesa De Detritos (CSC) é uma organizaçao empenhada em obrigar o governo a mudar a politica em como acabar com os detritos recolhidos dos esgôtos.

Neste momento, todo este lixo é jogado no oceano. Em Março de 1991, o estado de Nova Jersey terá que parar de fazer isso. Para isso, o Departamento de Proteço do Meio Ambiente (DEP) aprovou a construço de 3 incineradores, comecando em 1996. 1 destes incineradores será construido em Newark. Será localizado no final da Wilson Ave., em propriedade pertencente a Comisso de Esgôtos do Vale de Passaic (PVSC).

CSC tem tentado frustar a construço dos incineradores por causa da poluiço atmosférica que isto causará. Os incineradores produziro cinzas altamente tóxicas e perigosas. Tambem a construço de incineradores é o meio mais caro de acabar com o lixo.

Estes detritos que estamos falando, so substancias semi-solidas que ficam no fundo das usinas de tratamento de esgôtos. Este lixo contem algum nutrientes, bactérias e viros, tóxicos, incluindo metais pesados bem como outras substâncias causadoras de cancer, doenças e defeitos genéticos en nascituros.

Uma alternativa para incinerar seria: 1) Proibir companias de jogar produtos toxicos nos sistemas de esgotos regulares; 2) usar os detritos dos esgotos depois de processados, como fertilizantes.

Os membros do CSC tem comparecido à reunies das Comissões de Esgôtos no estado. E tentado convencê-los que incineraço no é a soluço. O Departamento de Esgôtos de Rahway tem concordado, e até àssinou um contrato de aproveitamento dos destritos. O Condado de Middlesex tem plano similar. O Condado de Bergen tem considerado outra opço a no ser o incineramento.

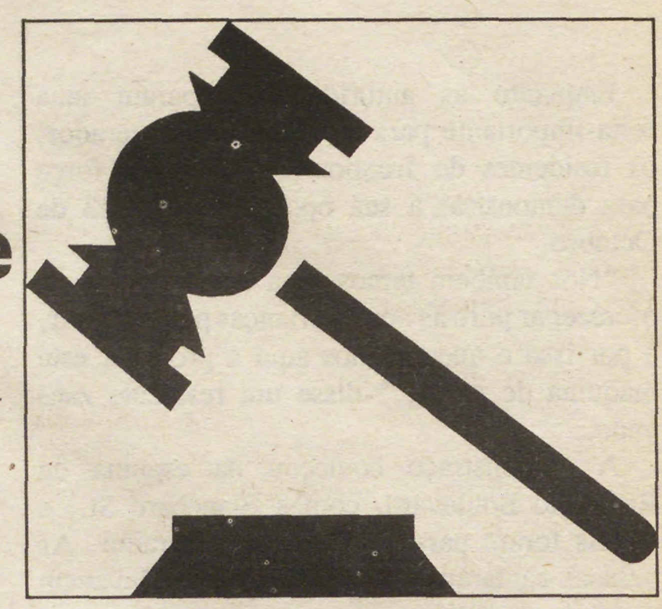
Muitos cientistas concordam com os esforços ao CSC de tentar parar com a queima dos detritos dos esgotos. Alguns membros desta organizaço foram a uma conferência realizada no dia 12 de Outubro no Centro de Pesquisas David Sarnoff na cidade de Princeton, com a finalidade de orientar e fazer recomendaçes ao Departamento de Proteço do Meio Ambiente (DEP), sobre o que o estao deve fazer com detritos dos esgôtos. Outras pessoas que compareceram a estas conferência eram do Instituto de Tecnologia de New Jersey, Comisso de Ciencia e Technologia de Nova Jersey bem como outras entitades.

O reporte enviado ao DEP diz em parte: "Incineraço no deveria ser considerado soluço a longo prazo...A melhor tecnologia para manueseio de detritos seria aquela que captaria tais detritos, e usaria o produto final em beneficio do meio ambiente."

O ICATW é membro do CSC. Outros grupos pertencentes a esta organizaço so: Cidados de Bayonne Para um Ar Puro, Aço Para um Oceano Limpo, Cadeia Cornucopia, Fundo de Defesa do Meio Ambiente, Paz Verde, Concilho de Defesa de Recursos Naturais, Federaço do Meio Ambiente de Nova Jersey, Organizaço do Meio Ambiente Raizes da Relva, Grupo de Pesquisas de Interesse Público de Nova Jersey, e o cidados de Staten Island por um Ar Puro. Existe ainda muitos outros grupos associados.

Sepa Sus Derechos

Las Programas De Ayuda De Gobierno



El siguiente articulo est basado en informaci n que proviene por Rick Ford de ha Clinica Rutgers Legal Aid. El articulo es un breve sumario de programas de entitlement (las programas de ayuda de gobierno), como el Seguro Social y el Welfare. Esto no incluye todas las reglas de todo programa. Si quieres solicitar para los beneficios, comunicate con la oficina de cada programa.

Hay dos clases basicas de “entitlement”: las que han clasificadas por el gobierno basado en sus entradas, y las que han clasificadas por el gobierno como “base de necesidad.” Algunos ejemplos de entitlement basados en entradas son: el Seguro Social, Retiro, Sobrevivientes y Desabilitados, y Beneficios del Desempleo. Son ejemplos de “necesidad” entitlement son programas para Ayduar las Familias con Niños Dependientes (AFDC) o el Welfare del Condado, Asistencia General (GA), o welfare de la ciudad, cupones de alimentos, y asistencia de Emergencia (EA).

Seguro Social

Seguro Social, como alguno de las programas de entitlement, fué establecido en los Estados Unidos en 1935, durante la Gran Depreción. Antes los trabajadores en este pais tenian muy poca seguridad, si el miembro de la familia que trabajaba moría, o estaba muy viejo para trabajar, o no pudiera trabajar por caso de enfermedad. También el Seguro Social a sobrevivido por 55 años desde su comienzo, ha sido sujeto a muchos cambios por el gobierno para cortar sus beneficios. El más reciente fué en los años 1970 y a principios de los 80’s cuándo miles de desabilitadas en el Seguro Social, fueron sacados por el programa de revisión del gobierno.

El Seguro Social está disponible para personas retiradas que tengan por lo menos 62 años, pero tambien a personas jovenes que aprovadas por el gobierno de incapacidad o esposas y niños que se halla muerto el esposo y padre. Desde que el Seguro Social está basado en entradas, en todos los casos - la persona retirada, la persona incapacitada o la persona que trabaja muerte - tienen que tener suficiente creditos de trabajo para considerarlo “beneficiario” por el Seguro Social.

Por ejemplo, para una persona considerarse asegurada si es que esta incapacitada, esta persona tiene que haber trabajado y ganado la suma minima de dinero en 20 de los 40 cuartas (la cuarta es el periodo de tres meses de un año) antes de que el o ella se conviertan en incapacitados.

Para solicitar para el Seguro Social y sus beneficios, valla a la oficina más cercana a usted del Social Seguridad. Si usted vive en Ironbound, la oficina está localizada en el 970 de la calle Broad en Newark. Para solicitar por estos beneficios, tienes que traer:

- Prueba de tu edad
- Prueba de incapacidad, o certificado de muerte de tu esposo o esposa (dependiendo del tipo de beneficios para los que estan solicitando)
- Si estás solicitando beneficios basados en parentesco (por ejemplo si eres vinda o vindo), tienes que traer pruebas del parentesco.

La suma de beneficios que vas a recibir, depende parcialmente de cuanto el difunto o la difunta hicieron cuándo ellos estaban trabajando.

Beneficios de Compensación y Desempleo

Los beneficios de desempleo estan disponibles para los trabajadores desempleados que tienen suficientes tiempo trabajado para cualificar. Para ser elegible, el trabajador tiene que tener 20 semanas de empleado o $6,000 ganados. Lo que esto quiere decir es que tienes que ir para atrás de la fecha de tu desempleo un año y tres meses y ver si ganaste $6,000 durante el año que empezó la fecha. La cantidad que vas a obtener del desempleo será 60% de lo que tú ganas semanal hasta un mazimo de $279 por semana.

Para solicitar estos beneficios, valla a la oficina más cercana para el desempleado. Tu debes prepararte para explicar porque no estás trabajando en la actualidado. Si dices mentiras te puedes buscar un buen problema. Si te han suspendido del trabajo no vas a tener ninguna clase de problemas. Si te votan del trabajo por mala conducta no eres elegible hasta 5 semanas.

Beneficios Temporeros de Incapacidad

Tu tambien puedes colectar beneficios temporeros por incapacidad, si tu estás en estado. Puedes recibir beneficios por 4 semanas antes que des a luz, y 6 semanas después que des a luz (para una mujer que tenga problemas médicos con el parto, puedes colectar por un tiempo más largo). Tu también puedes solicitar si te lastimas en el trabajo. El proceso de aplicación, el sitio de aplicación, y la cantidad de sus beneficios son la misma de estos de desempleados.

Numeros De Telefono Provechoso

Ironbound Community Corp.	344-7210
Essex-Newark Servicios Legales	
Numero Principal	624-4500
Unidad Hispaña	623-6222
Unidad de Ancianos	675-8272
Rutgers Urban Clinica Legal	648-5576
Rutgers Clinica de Ayuda Legal	624-5300
División de los Derechos Civiles	648-4831
El Advocato Público	609-292-1692
La División De Leyes y Seguridad Publicas de New Jersey: La División de Asuntos Consumidores	643-3500
Agéncia del Welfare de Condado de Essex	733-3059

La Protesta En Contra Incineración Continuan



Mientras los funcionarios sostuvieron su bonita fiesta para "dedicar" el incinerador de basura del Condado Essex, los résidentes del Ironbound salieron el Martes, Octubre 23, para demostrar su continua oposición.

"Estamos teniendo nuestra dedicación tambien, por aire limpio para nuestros niños respirar, por eso es que estamos aquí protestando esta maquina de polución," dijo en enojado residente.

La demostración comenzó en la esquina de Raymond Blvd. y Blanchard St. y luego se mudaron al lugar donde esta el incinerador de la basura. La gente cantaban "Ban The Burn" y cargavan letreros y estandantes.

Los residentes del Ironbound se han puesto enojadisimos sobre el incinerador de basura desde que el Condade Essex anunció sus planes de importar basura fuera del Condado para quemar. El Condado Essex está tratando de tener un convenio con el Condado Morris de traer su basura y quemarla aqui.

"Esta es otra promesa que el Condado a roto," dijo June Kruszewski, de Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste. "Rompieron su promesa de darmos información real sobre lo que el incinerador costaría, y cuánto costaría el deshacerse de las cenizas. Ellos también rompieron su promesa de poner el mejor equipo posible de controlar la polución en el incinerador. Y ahora, ellos han roto su promesa de no importar basura de ningun otro lugar excepto el del Condado Essex."

Representantos de comunidades que estan peleando contra los incineradores en todo el estado se unieron a la demostración, y el trafico era imposible por el numero de gente que se encontrava en Raymond Blvd.

"El incinerador va a ser la quiebra de los que pagan impuestos en este Condado," dijo Arnold Cohen, uno de los oradores en la demostración. "Va a producir cenizas toxicas las cuales se les va a hacer imposible de desemharazarse, y va a envenenar el aire. Los politicos deverían de admitir que han cometido un error y desmantelar este incinerador antes de que le hagan daño a alquien."

"Yo creo que es una repugnancia que los politicos estan teniendo una fiesta en honor de polutando nuestra vecindad," dijo otro residente de la vecindario.

De como se sentían los residentes de la necesidad fué evidente una semana antes de la demostración cuándo graffiti (escritos) que se leían "Ban The Burn" y "Reciclamiento, No Incineración" comenzaron aparecer de las noche a la mañana en Wilson Ave., Raymond Blvd., y McCarter Highway.

La Coalición Para Residuos Limpios Esta En Movimiento

La Coalición Para Residuos Limpios (CSC) es una organización que está trabajando para cambiar regulaciones gubernamentales acerca de como desechar el asentamiento de las alcantarillas.

Actualmente estos desechos son tirados al mar. En Marzo 1991, New Jersey va a parar el tirar estos residuos al mar y en cambio, el Departamento de Protección Ambiental (DEP) há aprovado planes para 5 incineradores, a fín de quemar los residuos de las alcantarillas comenzando en 1996. Uno de estos incineradores será construido en Newark. Sería localizado al final de la avenida Wilson, en los predios de la comisión de Passaic Valley Sewage (PVSC).

La CSC há venido tratando de parar los planes de quemar estos residuos, debido a la polución del aire que esto causaría. Despues de la quema quedarían cenizas contaminadas; y ademas construir incineradores es la forma mas costosa de librarce de los residuos de las alcantarillas.

Los desperdicios de las alcantarillas son esos residuos semisólides que quedan de las plantas de tratamiento. Pueden contener algunos nutrientes, algunas bacterias y virus y algunos tóxicos como metales pesados y substancias que pueden causar enfermedades, defectos de nacimiento y cancer. Una solución a este problema seria el eliminar los toxicos de los residues, prohibiendo a las industrias el desecharlos por el desaque regular y segundo usar estos residuos sin tóxicos como fertilizantes.

Los miembros de la CSC han venido atendiendo reuniones con las comiciones de alcantarillas en el estado, tratando de convencerlos de la no quema. Las autoridades de alcantarillas de Rahway Valley, han acordado y tienen en cambio un contrato firmado para el "uso beneficioso" de los residuos. El Condado de Middlesex tiene un plan similar. El Condado de Bergen está actuando en contra del incinerador.

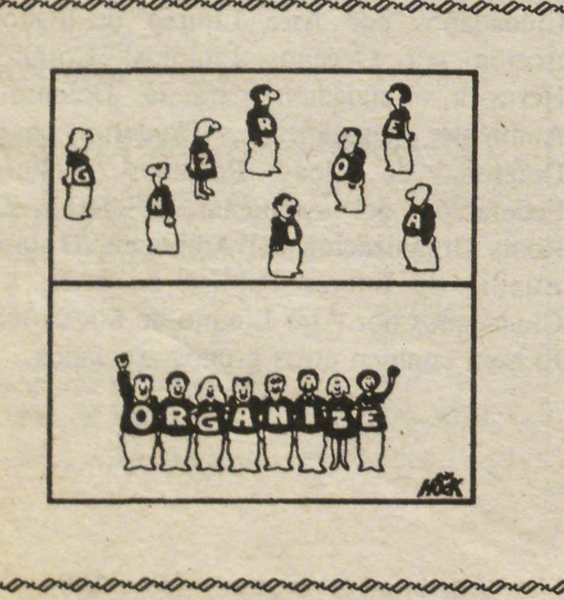
Muchos cientificos esan de acuerdo con la CSC y sus esfuerzos por parar la quema de estos desperdicios. Algunos miembros de la CSC asistieron a una conferencia efectuada en Oct. 12, 1990, en el Centro David Sarnoff Research Center en Princeton para hacer recomendaciones al Departamento de Protección Ambiental (DEP) acerca de que hacer con los desperdicios de las alcantarillas. Los otros asistentes fueron estudiantes, publico interesado, expertos de la industria de sitios como el Instituto de Tecnologia de New Jersey y la Comición de Ciencia y Tecnologia de New Jersey.

El reporte enviado a DEP dice lo siguiente: "El incinerador no debería ser considerado como una solución a tiempo largo al problema del residuo de las alcantarillas; la mejor tecnología para el manejo de estos residuos hará posible utilizar los valiosos nutrientes organicos y minimizar el potencial de efectos adversos de cualquier material tóxico que pueda contener.

El Comite En Contra de Desechos Tóxicos de Ironbound (ICATW) es un miembro de la Coalición De Residuos Limpios (CSC). Otros grupos de la CSC son los Ciudadaños por Aire Limpio de Bayonne, Acción por Oceanos Limpios, Cornucopia Network, Fundación para la Defensa del Ambiente, Greenpeace, Concilio para la Defensa de los Recursos Naturales, Federación del Ambiente de N.J., Grass Roots Organización del Ambiente, Grupos de Auxilio de Interes Publico de N.J., y los Ciudadaños por Aire Limpio de Staten Island. Existen tambien otros grupos asociados.

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